The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869. NUMBER 20.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on Northeast corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1w	2w	3w	4w	2m	3m	6m	1yr.
Square	$1 50	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$6 00	$8 00	$12 00
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4 "	4 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00
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6 "	6 00	8 00	11 00	15 00	22 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
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All communications, not subserving the interests of an individual, will be charged for as advertisements.

All letters on business should be addressed to the publisher.

ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. GRANDY, attorney at law, Main st. vln1-1y

GRAY & HALL, attorneys at law, office on Main st. vln1-1y

W. M. CUNNINGHAM, attorney and counsellor at law, over Second National Bank. vln1-1y

W. S. HALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Main st., two doors from Main. vln1-1y

D. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence on Road st. vln1-4

DR. E. R. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main st., opposite Baptist church. vln1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER, office Road st., opposite Presbyterian church. vln1-1y risk.

DR. E. K. SPEED, physician, office over Fearing & Bro.'s store, Road and Birchlings sts. are

DR. D. MCINTOSH, physician, office on Road st., formerly old Post Office. po vln1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LAROCHETEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. vln1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., Road st., east side, near Main. vln1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. G. THOMPSON, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. vln1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

L. COHEN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east end. vln2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C. dealers in real estate, timber lands and general merchandise, Road street, south of Main. vln1-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. vln1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Birchlings sts. vln1-1y

W. SWISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, shoes, and notions, corner Main and Water sts. vln1-1y

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. vln1-1y

C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. vln1-1y

C. GERKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. vln1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, N. 5 Road street. vln1-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. vln1-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Birchlings st. vln1-1y

W. C. CRAVEN, liquors, ale and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. vln1-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. J. HARRELL, photographs, Road street, over D. Batts's old stand. vln1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos C. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. vln2-1

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. vln1-1

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. vln1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. vln1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co., office at old State Bank Building. vln2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." vln1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. vln1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. vln1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. vln1-1y

W. B. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. vln1-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. vln1-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achsah Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January—Meeting of the Board of commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. R. Coleman All'n Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. R. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Augustus Martin. Attorney—C. L. Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Lockhart. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

Churches—First M. E. Church, Rev W. P. Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m.—Sunday school at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church Episcopal, Rev J. B. Murphy, Rector—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m.—Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R. R. Overby, Pastor—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m.—Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday) after school.—Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev. Peters, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Lodges.—Samaritan, No. 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T. A. Commander, W. C.—Achorec, No. 14, I. O. of G. M.—Meets every Friday evening.—Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.—Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Members of Congress, C. L. Cobb Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor Internal Revenue, Hiram E. Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S. T. Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G. L. Windley; Treasurer, J. F. Randolph; Coroner, J. R. Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt T. Shields; Commissioners, Saml Windley, T. H. Blount, Henry Hodges, Josiphus Pool, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J. R. Pegram; Representative, Hiram E. Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W. P. Gurley; Treasurer, A. R. Thompson; Coroner, J. G. Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E. L. Simmons; Surveyor, J. J. Rhodes; Commissioners, W. J. Cherry, Wm P. Mitchell, F. W. Bell, Benj F. King.—Senator, J. W. Beasley; Representative, P. D. Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlett; Clerk Superior Court, P. G. Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C. Pendergraft; Coroner, Jos S. Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T. B. Bandhill; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M. R. Gregory, R. H. Berry, Jas. Ferebee, Sam'l F. Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Fershee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C. Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W. R. Skinner; Treasurer, Jas. A. Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas. O. Cheshire; Commissioners, D. V. Etheridge, H. H. Hobbs, R. G. Mitchell, Chas Blair, P. K. Jones.—Representative, W. A. Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T. F. Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J. B. Lewis; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J. A. Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M. S. Ferebee; Commissioners, H. E. Baxter, C. H. Carson, P. Sanderlin, J. M. Woodhouse, J. B. Etheridge.—Representative, T. C. Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B. F. Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R. B. G. Cowper; Treasurer, Lemuel Riddick; Coroner, H. Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R. Walton; Surveyor, A. Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H. Eure, H. A. Morgan, A. G. Rountree.—Representative, Jno. Spilling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno. A. Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T. Gregory; Treasurer, E. T. Clarke; Coroner, R. B. Powers; Register of Deeds, John N. Brown; Surveyor, A. L. Pierce; Commissioners, B. A. Lavender, Charles H. Webb, Robert J. Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, D. Eppes; Representatives, J. H. Renfrow, W. T. J. Hayes, Ivy Hodges.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Stark y; Darrell, Treasurer, Jordan J Horton, Coroner, George W. Lyon; Register of Deeds, James M. Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R. S. Parker, S. J. Holloman, W. L. Sessoms, Wm R. H. John W. Harrell—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Colerain; Representative, J. J. Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and September. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isra J. B. Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel Snelling; Treasurer, John Mann; Coroner, John Ratcliffe; Register of Deeds, Thomas M. Jones; Surveyor, G. W. Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S. Carter, James C. McLoud, John J. Pallord, Reid P. Wahab, George L. Fulcher—Senator, J. J. Rea, Washington Beaufort; Representative, Tilman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, B. Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M. Stinson, Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Gray; Register of Deeds, Dr. Wm D. Ewell; Surveyor, Jas E. Moore; Commissioners, Wm W. Moore, A. C. Wentz, H. J. Modlin, Jas A. Gardner, T. A. Ray.—Senator, F. G. Martindale. Jamesville; Representatives, J. J. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T. Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N. R. Odom; Treasurer, Jas W. Copeland; Coroner, William A. Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T. Buxton; Surveyor, H. Conmandeur; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W. Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T. Hollaman, L. H. Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R. T. Parker, J. T. Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno [illegible]; Clerk Superior Court, William E. Vann; Treasurer, A. G. Ford; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, [illegible]; Surveyor, W. H. Weatherly; Standing Committee, [illegible]; Commissioners, R. D. Pool, C. A. Sawyer, W. A. Price, W. F. Sanders.—Representative, D. Tooke.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in August and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C. Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, T. W. Speight; Surveyor, T. E. Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R. Parker, Timothy Mogeth, Elijah Bolden, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E. Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W. Knight; Surveyor, Wm A. Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, B. F. Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas E. Spruill, Edward Bond, Elijah Swindell.—Senator, J. Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T. J. Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J. M. Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J. A. Melson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ange; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H. F. Hall; Commissioners, R. S. Stoddard, J. B. Chesson, jun., M. Jackson, A. M. Phelps, G. W. Jones.—Senator, F. G. Martindale, Jamesville Martin; Representative, J. J. Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J. W. Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E. A. White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

JOHN R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate ex officio.

JESSE J. MUNNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. DAIN, Old Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ARIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

V. K. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. CURLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

JAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Munninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Coburn L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $800. W. H. Ingley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Dodd; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William B. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Lynam; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N. J. Riddick, Raleigh; U. S. Attorney, D. H. Starbuck, Salem; U. S. Marshal, S. J. Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S. T. Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
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CARDS,
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PLAIN AND FANCY,

ALL EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

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of the most approved Forms, on excellent Paper, will be printed to order, and forwarded by Mail or Express to any Post Office in the State.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
always find in the book of life
Some lesson I have to learn.
must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
must work at my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sand
That run through a single hour,
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and the summer rain
Just do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again,
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
Blessing failing us once or twice.

The path that has once been trod,
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears must fall,
And the heart to its depths be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for Heaven.

Selected Story.

Out of Work.

"It's no use, Maria, I've tried everywhere."

"But you are not going to give up, are you Peter."

"Give up? How can I help it? Within four days I have been to every book bindery in the city, and not a bit of work can I get."

"But have you tried anything else?"

"What else can I try?"

"Why anything you can do."

"Yes; I've tried other things. I have been to more than a dozen of my friends and offered to help them if they would hire me."

"And what did you mean to do for them, Peter?"

"I offered either to post their accounts make out bills, or to attend at the counter."

Mrs. Stanwood smiled as her husband thus spoke.

"To think you should have imagined you could find work in such places. But how is Mark Leeds?"

"He is worse off than I am."

"How so?"

"He has nothing to eat."

It was a shudder that crept over the wife's frame.

"Why do you tremble, wife?"

"Because, when we shall have eaten our breakfast to-morrow morning *we* shall have nothing."

"What!" cried Peter, half starting from his chair. "Do you mean that?"

"I do."

"But our flour?"

"All gone. I baked the last this afternoon."

"But we have pork?"

"You ate the last this noon."

"Then we must starve!" groaned the stricken man.

Peter Stanwood was a book binder by trade, and had now been out of employment over a month. He was one of those who generally calculate to keep about square with the world, and who consider themselves particularly fortunate if they keep out of debt. He was now thirty years of age and had been married eight years. He had three children to provide for, besides himself and wife, and this, together with house rent, was a heavy draught upon his purse even when work was plenty, but now there was nothing.

"Marie," he said, stopping and gazing his wife in the face, "we must starve. I have not a single penny in the world."

"But do not despair, Peter. Try again to-morrow for work. You may find something to do. Anything that is honest will be honorable. Should you make but a shilling a day, we should not starve."

"But our rent?"

"Trust to me for that. The landlord shall not turn us out. If you will engage some work to do, I will see that we have a room."

"I'll make one more trial," said he despairingly.

"But you must go prepared to do anything."

"Anything reasonable, Maria."

"What do you call reasonable?"

"Anything decent."

The wife felt almost inclined to smile but the matter was too serious for that, and a cloud passed over her face. She knew her husbands disposition, and she felt sure that he would find no work. She knew that he would look about for some sort of work which would not lower him in the social scale, as he had expressed it once or twice before.

On the following morning, the last bit of food in the house was put upon the table. Stanwood could hardly realize that he was penniless and without food. For years he had been gay, thoughtless and fortunate, making the most of the present forgetting the past, and leaving the future to look out for itself. Yet the truth was naked and clear; something must be done.

No sooner had the husband gone than she put on her bonnet and shawl. Her eldest child was a girl seven years old, and her youngest, four. She asked her next door neigbor if she would take care of her children until noon. These children were known to be good and quiet, and they were taken cheerfully. Then Mrs. Stanwood locked up her house and went away. She returned at noon, bringing some dinner for her children, and then went away again. She got home in the evening before her husband, carrying a heavy basket upon her arm.

"Well, Peter," she asked, after her husband had entered and sat down, "what luck?"

"Nothing!" he groaned. "I made out to squeeze a dinner out of an old chum, but no work."

"And where did you look?"

"O—everywhere. I've been to a hundred places, it's the same in every place. It is nothing but one eternal 'no!' I'm sick and tired of it."

"But what sort of work have you offered to do?"

"Why, I even went so far as to offer to tend a liquor store."

The wife smiled.

"Now what shall we do?" uttered Peter spasmodically.

"Why we'll eat supper; and then talk the matter over."

"Supper!"

"Yes—"

"But you said you had none,"

"Neither had we this morning, but I've found work to-day."

"You? You been after work!" said Peter in surprise.

"Yes."

"But where?" I went to Mrs. Snow's I "Why, fir[illegible] was sick, and I hoped she knew her[illegible]ve work to be done. I went to might h[illegible] told her my story, and she set her [illegible] work at once doing her washing. me [illegible] gave me food to bring home to the [illegible]ldren, and gave me three shillings when I got done the washing'."

"What! [illegible]n out washing for Th[illegible]r butcher[illegible]

"Of course [illegible]nd have thereby [illegible]arned enough [illegible]us in food through the morrow, at any rate so to-morrow you may come home to dinner."

"But the rent?"

"O, I have seen Mr. Simpson, told him just how we were situated, and offered him my watch as a pledge for the payment of our rent within two months, with interest on all arrears up to that date. He told him I did the business because you were away hunting up work."

"So he's got your gold watch."

"Yes, he said if I would become responsible for the payment he would let it rest."

"Then we've got a roof to cover us, and food for to-morrow. But what next? O, what a curse these hard times are!"

"Don't despair, Peter, for we shall not starve. I've got work enough engaged to keep us alive."

"Ah—eh! what's that?"

"Why, Mr. Snow has engaged me to carry small packages, baskets, bundles, etc., to his rich customers. He has had to give up one of his horses."

"What do you mean, Maria?"

"Just what I say. When Mr. Snow came home to dinner I was there, and I asked him if he ever had light articles which he wished to send around to his customers. Never mind all that was said. He did happen to want just such work done, though he had meant to call upon some of the idlers who lounge about the market. He promised to give me all the work he could, and I am to be there in good season in the morning."

"Well, this is a pretty go. My wife turned butcher's boy? You won't do any such thing."

"And why not?"

"Why not? Because—because—"

"Say because it will lower me in the social scale."

"Well, and so it will."

"Then it is more honorable to lie still and starve, and see one's children starve, too, than to earn bread by honest work. I tell you, Peter, if you cannot find work I must. We should have been without bread to night had I not found work today. You know that all kinds of light, agreeable work is siezed upon by those who have particular friends or relatives engaged in them. At such a time as this it is not for us to consider what kind of work we will do as long as it is honest. O, give me the liberty of living upon my own deserts, and the independence to be governed by our own convictions of right."

"But, my wife, only think of you carrying out butcher's stuff! Why I would rather go and do it myself."

"If you will go," said the wife with a smile, "I will stay at home and take care of the children."

It was hard for Peter Stanwood, but, the more he thought upon the matter the more he saw the justice and right of the path into which his wife thus led him. Before he went to bed he promised that he would go to the butcher's in the morning.

And Peter Stanwood went upon his new business. Mr. Snow greeted him warmly, praised his faithful wife, and then sent him off with two baskets, one to a Mr. Smith and the other to a Mrs. Drixell's. And the new carrier worked all day, and when it came night he had earned just ninety seven cents. It had been a day of trials to him, but no one had sneered at him, and all his acquaintances whom he had met greeted him as usual. He was far happier than he was when he went home the night before for he was independent.

On the next day he earned over a dollar and at the end of the week he had five dollars and seventy-five cents in his pocket, besides having paid for all the food for his family, save some few peices of meat Snow had given him. Saturday he met Mark Leeds, another binder who had been discharged from work with himself. Leeds looked careworn and rusty.

"How goes it," asked Peter.

"Don't ask me," groaned Mark—"My family are half starved.',

"But can't you find something to do?"

"Nothing."

"Have you tried?"

"Everywhere, but it's no use. I've pawned all my cloths save those I have on. I've been down to the bindery today, and what dy'e suppose the old man offered me?"

"What is it?"

"Why, he offered to let me do his handcarting! He had just turned off his nigger for drunkedness, and offered me the place! The old curmudgeon. By the powers, I'd a notion to pitch him into the cart and run him to the——"

Mark mentioned the name of an individual who is supposed to dwell somewhere in a region a little warmer than our tropics.

"Well, if I had been in your place I should have taken up with the offer," said Peter.

Mark mentioned the name of that same individual again.

"Why," resumed Peter, "I have been doing the work of a butcher's boy for a whole week."

One day Peter had a basket to carry to Mr. W——, his former employer. He took the load upon his arm and started off, and just as he was entering the yard of the customer, he met Mr.——coming out.

"Ah, Stanwood, is this you?" asked his old employer kindly.

"Yes sir."

"What are you up to now?"

"I'm a butcher's boy, sir."

"A what?"

"You see I've brought your provisions for you, sir. I'm a regular butcher's boy."

"How long have you been at work thus?"

"This is the tenth day."

"But don't it come hard?"

"Nothing comes hard so long as it is honest, and will furnish my family with bread."

"And how much can you make a day at this?"

"Sometimes over a dollar and sometimes but fifty cents."

"Well, now, look here, Stanwood, there has been no less than a dozen of my old hands hanging around my counting-room for a month, whining for work. They are stout men yet they lie still because I have no work. Last Saturday I took pity on Leeds, and offered him the job to do my carting. I told him I would give him a dollar and a quarter a day, but he turned up his nose and asked me not to insult him! And yet he owned that his family was suffering. But do you come to my place to-morrow morning, and you shall have something to do, if it is only to hold your bench up. I honor you for your manly independence."

Peter grasped the old man's hand with a joyous, grateful grip, and blessed him fervently.

That night he gave Mr. Snow notice that he must quit, and on the following morning he went to the bindery. For two days he had little to do, but on the third day a heavy job came in and Peter Stanwood had steady work. He was happy—more happy than ever; for he had learned two things, first, what a noble wife he had; and second, how much energies.

Our simple picture has two points to it moral. One is—no man can be lowered by any kind of honest labor. The second while you are enjoying the fruits of the present, forget not to provide for the future; for no man is so secure but that the day may come when he will need the —— quanderings of the past.

Miscellaneous.

Food for the Reflective—Original and Selected.

NO. XI.

BY F. S. PROCTOR.

Bulwer, in his life of Schiller, observes: "No man can disturb the settled course of opinion, right or wrong, without doing evil as well as good. Whether genius innovates in a poem, or science in a manufacture, some minds in one case must be thrown into disorder; some hands in the other thrown out of employ. But genius and science must still obey the great instincts of their being—the one innovate, the other still invent. In the moral constitution of nature they are the great alterations which first fevers and convulses, then purifies and strengthens."

Goethe has said that the most universal effect of the highest genius is to *unsettle*, and this has certainly always been so, as we can trace its effects upon its age. Cervantes, Bacon, Luther and Shakespeare, (not studied in his own time) have influenced by unsettling the literary minds of three nations, and in our times Byron and Wordsworth; in their several ways have worked equal innovations.

One may be often in doubt as to the cause of the propensity to lie, which influences so many. When I am in doubt I go to the great thinkers of the world. Lord Bacon says, "a mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure. Doth any man doubt that if there were taken from men's minds, vain opinions, flattering hopes, imaginations as one would and the like, but it would leave the minds of a number of men poor, shrunken things, full of melancholy and indisposition and unpleasing to themselves. Now who can not see after this the beauty of that noble line of Gray,

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

After speculating on mea's fondness for dilusion, Bacon adds, "Yet truth, which only judgeth itself, teacheth that enquiry of truth, which is the love making or wooing of it, and the belief of truth, which is the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature."

Byron says, "Madness, or insanity, is much more prevalent than people imagine. Indeed their notions respecting the nature of it are very loose. There are three different stages of it, and it goes by three different names—oddity, eccentricity and insanity. One who differs a little from the rest of the world in his whims, taste or behavior, is called odd; one who differs still more is called eccentric; and when this difference passes certain bounds, it is termed insanity. All men of genius are a little mad.

Our modern doctrines of the temperaments, are nearly as the ancients described them. Stahl, Cabanis, and Haller, and others have only modified them a little. The ancients founded their doctrines upon the condition of the fluids. The moderns have considered only the arteries, veins and lymphatics—the one founding their doctrines on the contents and the other upon the containing parts. They were humorists, we are solidists, and this is all the difference. The melancholic among the moderns has been a subject of much controversy. The doctrines of Galen explained it by the nature of black bile, without showing what that was; Cabanis and others look upon it as only a variety of the bilious temperament without showing how it differs from it. Tissot and some others denied its existence altogether, while Broussais referred it to a chronic inflammation of the digestive organs.

Medicine can by no means be called a science at the present day. Each age has had its favorite theories; no two doctors can agree. The present is only a transition state, but we can almost say with certainty that we are on the eve of great discoveries in medicine.

La Place has well observed that of all the sciences, astronomy has preserved the longest chain of discoveries and the complete explanation of celestial phenomena in its minutest details is the result of the combined work of ages. Alexander who gave great encouragement to all sciences, did not neglect astronomy. Callisthenes was commissioned by Aristotle to record the observations which had from time immemorial existed in Asia. He is said to have discovered at Babylon, celestial observations extending through nineteen hundred years.

The celebrated school of Alexandria flourished about one hundred and forty years before our era. About this time astronomy was reduced into scientific details by Hipparcus, who seems to have been a second Newton. Hipparcus verified the obliquity of the eliptic which was observed by Erosthenes. He also was the discoverer of the procession of the equinoxes and the calculation of parallax, or the distance between the true and apparent place of the sun or any star seen from the earth.

Michaud, in his elaborate history of the Crusades, the longest and best, describes his own judgment as undetermined on the moral and political effects they produced. He says, "they were a source of tears to the generation which saw and partook of them, but like the evils and the storms of human life which render man better and often contribute to the advancement of his reasoning faculties, they have served to hasten the experience of nations, and it may be said that after having for a moment shaken, they have subsequently strengthened the foundations of society."

We in our time can fully trace the influences of the Crusades; the downfall of slavery and the Feudal System, was one of the direct results flowing from them. The pious Michaud only dimly saw what is recognized now as "the march of events," and he had a vague intuition that wars as physical causes "often contribute to the advancement of the reasoning faculties."

Sir William Jones ends his last discourse with this observation: "Man can neither be happy without virtue, nor acurely free without rational knowledge."

Martin Van Buren.

It is but a very few years ago that the easy Chair was sauntering through Fulton Market—which ought to be exterminated, but which is none the less a very curious and interesting spot—and it perceived just before it, and equally loitering, two men, one of whom was very venerable, of a stout figure, not tall, with bushy, white hair, and dressed very neatly in black broadcloth; the other younger, taller, of a careless and lounging gate, but full of respect in his treatment of his older companion. The two passed slowly through the throng, nobody regarding them, and they gazed with evident amusement at the motley spectacle of the market. The Easy Chair recognized them both. The last time it had seen the older man was many a year before, when he came up Broadway under waving flags, with military escorts, and amidst peals of music and the acclamations of the people who thronged the sidewalks, and filled the balconies and windows, and stood upon the roofs and wherever his form could be seen. He stood erect in a barouche, with his hat in his hand, blandly bowing upon every side as the procession slowly advanced. It was the eighth President of the United States, Martin Van Buren. He passed, blandly bowing—a man about forty-five years old, who had grasped the prize which he had so long sought. He was a private citizen past seventy-five when the Easy Chair next saw him, quietly loitering unheeded through the busy Fulton Market.

Mr. Van Buren was a politician, and not of the lowest kind. Politics was his business. To obtain political distinction was his object. The characteristic of the politician is self-seeking. All public questions, the public welfare itself, are subordinated to party interests, and the bearing of those interests upon his personal aggrandizement. This was certainly true of Mr. Van Buren. He had a capital outfit for his career. He was the son of a poor man, and made his own way. He was of an equable temper and of excellent natural spirits. He was instinctively cautious and shrewd. His manners were bland and winning, and he conciliated good feeling if not confidence. At thirty he was the leader of his party in his

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Nov. 11, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

GOV. HOLDEN.

We are sorry to see the disposition manifested by too many of our cotemporaries to abuse Gov. Holden. We think it uncalled for and can only tend to create dissension and bad feeling. Let this work of detraction and faultfinding and malignant abuse cease. Having watched the public course of the Governor for the past six months, we are free to express our confidence that he is acuated by no such dishonest motives as are attributed to him. He is faithfully discharging his duty and should be sustained.

THE CAPE FEAR EXHIBITION.

We return our thanks for a Membership Ticket of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. It would afford us great pleasure to attend the Exhibition to be held on the 16th inst., but an unusual press of business will make it impossible. The Fair will be held at Wilmington, and the indications are that it will be a success. We feel like encouraging everything calculated to promote the best interests of Agriculture, Horticulture and the Mechanic Arts. Let the people get in readiness their grain, their fruit, their dairy products; let the East and the West join in a laudable competition; let all compare notes and determine to adopt every improvement, and there will great good grow out of the coming Exhibition.

BE HONEST.

There is too much of a disposition among partisan journals to try to make party capital even at the expense of truth. Attempts are made to twist and distort facts and items of news to the benefit of party. This is wrong. The newspaper should be an educator—an ally of truth. The editor that intentionally misrepresents has mistaken his vocation. Society and the State would be much better off without him.

The North Carolinian, although an uncompromising Republican paper, has no sympathy with those who act upon the principle that "all is fair in politics." The corrupt and dishonest can have no support from it. Honesty in politics, as in everything else, is the best policy. The North Carolinian aims to act upon this policy, and in so doing hopes to benefit all who read it.

DEATH OF GEO. PEABODY.

George Peabody, the millionaire philanthropist, died on the 4th inst. at half past 11 P. M., at his residence in London. He was born in Danvers, Mass., on the 18th of February, 1795, and was descended from one of the early Pilgrims. He was apprenticed to a grocer of his native town in early life, and during the war of 1812, while in partnership with his uncle, George Peabody, in Georgetown, D. C., saw active service as a volunteer at Fort Washington. He entered afterward into partnership with Mr. Riggs, a merchant of Baltimore, and went to England in 1837.

Mr. Peabody established himself in London as a merchant and money broker in 1843. At the Great Exhibition of 1851, he supplied, at his own cost, the arrangement and garnishing of the United States department, and in 1852 he liberally contributed towards the fitting out of Dr. Kane's arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

Mr. Peabody subsequently founded in Danvers, Mass., an institution costing $100,000; Mr. Peabody gave $500,000 towards a similar institute in Maryland.

In 1862, the philanthropist retired from business, and gave the city of London £150,000 sterling for the erection of model lodging houses for the poor, and in 1866 he gave an additional £150,000 for the same purpose. In that year, he also gave $150,000 to Harvard University for the establishment of a museum and Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology. In 1867, he gave over $1,000,000 to fund schools throughout the Southern States, and during the present year he has contributed a fund of $400,000 towards creating a school for the instruction of Southern women in trades.

Mr. Peabody also presented to Washington College, Virginia, $800,000 in bonds of that State, which at an early day may reach par value.

Mr. Peabody, as is well known, visited this country last summer, and returned towards the close of the season. His object in doing so was to attend to the administration of his various gifts before his decease, which he anticipated at an early day. He recently visited Italy and the south of France for the benefit of his health.

KICKING EACH OTHER.

There is an old French proverb to the effect that horses kick each other when fodder is deficient. This is strikingly illustrated just now among the Democrats of Pennsylvania. Having been cut off from the public crib for years, they have long been belligerently disposed, but since their late defeat the different factions—known as the Packer, Cass and Hancock wings—have fell to kicking each other at a furious rate. A lot of crippled nags will be the result.

AFTER THEM TO SETTLE UP.

The Fifth Auditor, on looking over his books, has discovered a considerable balance due the United States from Ministers, Consuls and Commercial Agents, who were in office at the time of the Rebellion. He has advised the Solicitor of the Treasury of the fact, and rather more than suggests the idea of calling on such of those late officials and their bondsmen as are yet living, or can be found, for the amounts thus standing unsettled, in order to balance the accounts.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The state of New York has again gone Democratic. We are not surprised at it. Nowhere troubled with a tender conscience in matters pertaining to the carrying of an election, the history of the New York Democracy demonstrates that they are subject to fewer compunctions on that score than anywhere else. As at former elections, the most enormous frauds were practiced, which again gives the Democratic ticket a majority.

COMPLAINING.

Our Democratic cotemporaries are complaining of the incompetency of Gen. Grant's Cabinet. The only incompetency that we have been able to discover is its inability to *increase* the National debt. The administration shows a great increase of receipts and decrease of expenses, and this touches the Democrats in a sore place.

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Eight Millions more of the public debt cancelled in October! Sixty Four Millions since President Grant came in, eight months since! Such facts are invincible arguments for a Republican government.

Death of Hon. Samuel J. Person.—The death of this distinguished gentleman, at Wilmington, on the 30th ult., we chronicled in our last. Judge Person was a man of marked ability and has filled several important public positions with honor to himself and usefulness to his country. In private life he was esteemed. As a slight tribute to his memory, New Hanover Superior Court, in session at the time, adjourned for the term upon the announcement of the sad event.

Secretary Boutwell has inaugurated a Sinking Fund for the payment of the National obligations, and there is already on deposit in the Treasury over eighteen milllons of dollars to the credit of this Fund in gold interest bonds and accrued interest thereon, waiting Congressional action.

The Richmond *Whig* is of opinion that the effect of the October elections will be "the temporary dissolution of the Democratic party as a national organization."—*Exchange.*

Why only "temporary?" A cotemporary pertinently asks, "shall these dry bones ever live again."

New Books, Periodicals, etc.

The First Book of English Grammar, prepared as a Text Book for public schools, and for the primary classes of high schools and academies, by H. D. Walker, A. M., late Principal, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching, of the Orangeville Normal School: Claxton, Remson & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, 1869.

During our recent visit to Pennsylvania a copy of this work was presented to us by the author. We have enjoyed his intimate acquaintance for years, and know that as a Teacher he has attained a wide reputation.

We have given to the Book a careful reading, and think it deserving of more than a passing notice. It is not, like most works bearing the name of Grammar since the days of Lindley Murray, a mere reprint of what had been written by others—a repetition of hackneyed phrases, definitions, and rules. It is a *new* book—it has a smack of *freshness*—it is original in its plan and execution. We are gratified to meet a book on so old and so dry a subject whose author does not follow in the beaten track of a thousand predecessors. We have especially noticed the following features:

1. Taking for granted the fact that children speak the language of the family in which they spend their earliest years, it makes it a first object to correct the inaccurate and improper forms of expression which men have been learned, and to supply those which are accurate and proper. It is thus adapted to Primary Schools and to the earliest years of childhood.

2. It teaches one thing at a time; and so drills the pupil as to compel him as he proceeds, to master every principle.

3. Analysis both precedes and accompanies parsing.

4. The object-method of teachiug is pursued.

5. The classification and exposition of the verb is new, complete, and exhaustive.

6. The formula for Parsing are accurate, and may be subjected to the most rigid analysis.

7. The Rules of Punctuation are concise, clear, and practical.

8. The symbols not only aid the pupil in the preparation and recitation of his lesson, but they enable the teacher to determine at a glance whether the lesson has been mastered, and to give aid, if needed at all, only where it is needed.

9. The mind of the pupil is continually aroused, and Grammar instead of being dry and difficult is made a most interesting and fascinating study.

We are glad to learn that this Book is meeting with marked favor from the educators of the middle States, and shall be especially pleased to see it find a place in the schools of North Carolina.

The National Series of Readers and Spellers.

We are indebted to A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, publishers, of Parker & Watson's series of Readers and Spellers, for copies of the same. We have long been acquainted with these valuable school books and like them very much because they systemize the teaching of reading, beginning where the child begins and leading him as he should be led, until he is left to revel in the choicest productions of the language. We are glad they are to be introduced into our public schools. They have been used by the best Teachers and in the best schools in our native State (Pennsylvania) for years, and have given universal satisfaction.

Two car loads of fine oranges of this year's crop, were brought into Fernandina, Fla., last week, destined for Savannah. There are twenty orange orchards on St. John's river, within twenty miles of Fernandina.

Correspondence.

Labor.

Boston, Nov. 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The commencement of the human race, is represented as being fed by the free bounty of Eden—labor, capital and wages unknown. Why human nature was not content in idleness, its original state, no one has ever tried to account for. The theory, that what costs nothing isn't much account, is about as rational as any, and for the credit of the race, it may be fairly concluded, that Adam chose a path open to his instinct if not to his understanding, that what cost something, is worth something, and thereupon he went into a wide world to dress it by the sweat of manual labor. Six or more thousand years, have since elapsed, and Adam's decendants have cofirmed his judgment, by following his example all the while. Isolation has given way to hamlets, and hamlets grown to towns, and towns enlarged to cities, and cities by the thousands, have assumed a nationality, along sea shores of wide stretch and away inland, all over the globe. This quick survey presents to us the outward emblems of human labor. Isn't it worthy the highest pride, these multitudes of improvements? What, pray, but human toil created it all? The thing itself is so honorable, can the means itself be ignoble? By some, labor for sustenance has been placed above the virtues. It is a characteristic of all art, that its progress is from coarse to fine—from the ore up to fine gold. A young man finds himself poor—that is, he possesses nothing the laws allow as his own. He feels within himself an impulse to be somebody, has only to begin and work honestly a day, and if prudent, by nightfall, he finds his earnings cover all his wants for the day, and something more, which is an accumulation, capital if you please to call it such; and with this he begins the next day in an improved state, with something to aid his hand,—namely previous savings. This theme is worthy the candid attention of the young men of the nation, who are seeking its wealth and honor.

W. S.

Hertford, N. C., Nov. 4, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

On Saturday last the members of the "Perquimans Agricultural Association" perfected the organization of the Society. It numbers, by way of beginning, thirty eight (38) members. James Newbold, long known as a most successful and thoroughly practical farmer, was elected President. A Vice President from each township was also elected, viz: James C. Skinner, C. W. Small, J. W. White, Nathan Newby and F. E. Winslow.

We hope that at an early period every one who desires the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts and desires to promote the material interests of the community will be induced to become members, as we are convinced that it is a movement in the right direction, and one which it is to be hoped will be followed by the citizens of the adjoining counties.

The meetings of the Society are held here on the last Saturday in every month, and it is the earnest desire of the members that every citizen of the County will attend.

A. L. Butt, Jr., Secretary.

Norfolk, Va., November 2, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I have left the land of my Fathers, Grand Fathers, Great Grand Fathers, the land of Penn, the land of beauty, wealth and learning, and taken up my abode in the Mother of Presidents and the home of statesmen and warriors the neighbor of the old North State, the watch tower of Liberty and Independence, and I most cordially stretch out my hand to welcome you and your beloved family in your new home. It is strange that we left the beautiful valleys of the Susquehanna, left the home of our childhood, the friends of our youth, the places and faces we loved so well, to settle in these broad sunny plains, among strangers, to be watched with jealous eyes, and perhaps be hated for our Liberality. Some unknown force surely brought about this result, for no selfish ambition has guided our steps, no improper desires chosen this change. Then let us be guided by the highest and best of motives, and fulfill the destiny that awaits us with noble ambition and patriotic desires. There is much to do here, much that we have aided to accomplish in our native State. There is intemperance, idleness, immoralities and dissipation to check and control. There are improvements in agriculture and the mechanic arts. There are railroads to construct, water works to erect and energy and determination to create. In the perfection of all of these, this whole country is far, far behind our mountain home. It seems like a Rip Van Winkle transition. Yonder is a building of modern front with an old Dutch roof on it, there are dwellings built on the very street for private residences, and here are new and large dwellings without projecting cornices or a shadow of modern adornment, nearly all the houses have great steps leadidg up on the outside to the second story. The swails are not reclaimed by tide gates and levies; expensive bridges are constructed, where solid earth embankments with a mere culvert would do much better. The railroad and steamboat management is exclusively for the stockholders, or perhaps the employees, the public interests are entirely ignored, and public rights emphatically denied. Railroads built curving and winding, as the movement of the snake, in a level smooth country, and the very streets following the ancient path of the elk, or martin, competing successfully with old London, whilst the roads meander and wind as though the projector had been laden with West India spirits.

I stepped into a store to-day and found axe and other handles for farm implements brought from Connecticut, tubs and buckets from New York the timber of which they were made was taken from the South, perhaps the fish, corn and bacon to feed the workmen, and the wrought implements returned in the same ship that carried up the raw material. The material for all the paper used in christendom could be obtained in the South, yet there is not a paper mill in Norfolk. My neighbor sent a load of corn to mill to be ground, and found that they had tolled it just one fourth, (the general custom he was told) I was informed, the cheapest way, was, to send the corn to Baltimore to be manufactured

These are a few of the things unlike what we have been used to, and if they are better than what we regarded as improvements let us at once adopt them, but if they are not is it not our duty to discuss their comparative merits and accept the best. We will compare notes on these questions, and no doubt have a free debate as in times of yore in our school boy days.

J. M. M.

The apple crop of the West, the largest and finest that has been for many years seen in that region, has been seriously injured by the severe weather of last week. The frost, which made ice a quarter of an inch thick, froze the apples on the trees and utterly destroyed their keeping qualities. In the vicinity of St. Louis, thousands of barrels of apples were killed, and the farmers are now busy making them into cider.

From Washington.

The President has appointed D. B. White assessor for the fourth Virginia district.

Geo. Ross has been appointed assessor for the 2d Tennessee district.

Commissioner Delano persists that pork-packers are taxable as manufacturers as much so as car-makers.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency will urge a radical change in the banking laws whereby the system will be open to any who can furnish the necessary security. The Postmaster General has ordered new building to be selected for the post-office in Nashville, the present one being unequal to the demands of the service.

The other day Commissioner Delano received a letter from Cincinnati, inclosing a large amount of revenue stamps, which read as follows: "Dear sir: Inclosed please find three hundred and sixty dollars worth of stamps, which I stole. I've reformed." The "conscience fund" now nearly reaches $150,000. It will probably soon be used in helping liquidate the national debt.

It is stated that Butler, Norton, and Bingham will speak early in the session in favor of the recognition of the Cubans.

General Charles K. Gardner is dead, aged 83 years. He was the father of the Confederate General Frank Gardner.

There are $18,000,000 in the sinking fund of the Treasury for the liquidation of the national debt.

Boutwell has employed counsel to protect the interest of the government in the matter of the prize money claimed by Farragut's fleet for the capture of New Orleans. The case involves a $1,000,000.

The [illegible] officers of the Cuba have arrived. Their statements have clearly disproved the allegations of treachery on their part.

The receipts of revenue amount to over half a million dollars.

John A. Freeman has been appointed postmaster at Lexington, Va.

Colonel Capron expresses gratification with his reception at Virginia State fair.

Mr. Corcoran has received a dispatch regarding Mr. Peabody's death. It was caused by a congestion of the lungs.

Commissioner Delano decides that where spirits are withdrawn and water introduced, the packages must be re-stamped.

The new Secretary of War has taken possession of his office. He has never held public office except as Collector of Internal Revenue, but his military record is good as an administrative officer as well as a leader of troops. In many points of character General Belknap resembles his predecessor, General Rawlins, and will doubtless ably fill his place. General Belknap was originally held in view for the commissionership of Internal Revenue and had Mr. Delano who had the first choice, declined, General Belknap would have had the position.

Foreign News.

A brass door weighing 1,456 pounds and costing $850 has recently been manufactured in England for the Wolf Rock lighthouse. It is intended to replace a solid oak door four inches thick, which had been shattered into fragments by the force of the waves.

Russia is going to heavy expense for light cavalry.

St. Petersburg is to have a Woman's Rights Convention.

Ex-Queen Isabella is expected to be present in Rome at the opening of the Ecumenical Council.

The Chinese Embassy, after having visited the capitals of Denmark, Norway and Sweden left for the Netherlands.

In the meetings of the different parties in Madrid, the vote resulted 122 in favor of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain, to 41 against.

The eccentric Father Ignatius is now preaching the second advent, and placards London with posters announcing, "Christ is Coming!"

A company of French landlords have made a proposal to the Viceroy of Egypt, to fit up a hotel and restaurant among the pyramids.

One of the Cuban generals has issued an order to the insurgents to burn the sugar cane now ripening as soon as it shall become dry enough.

There is a project for bringing Wales closer to England, by a tunnel under the Severn, which will probably soon be an accomplished fact.

The results of the Belgian elections for deputies, so far as ascertained, indicate that the strength of the Ministerial party will be considerably reduced.

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, in Northern Germany, has lost over 18 per cent. of its entire population by emigration to the United States since 1853.

The Prussian executioner will soon have to behead, at Guerlitz, a young girl of eighteen, who murdered her parents because they would not allow her to marry the man of her heart.

The viceroy of Egypt has secured all the vacant bedrooms and disposable vehicles in Cairo for the use of his guests. The rooms are paid for at the rate of $13 and the vehicles $20 a day.

The weather in England is reported as very cold, and frost, ice, and snow are abundant.

Military operations against the Dalmatian rebels have been snspended, on account of a heavy fall of snow.

The insurrection in Dalmatia, the province of the Austrian Empire lying between the north east corner of the Adriatic Sea and Turkey, is reported as growing in proportions, and daily enlisting greater numbers in resistance to the rule of Austria.

A London dispatch reports that a bottle has been found off the cost of Cornwall, England, containing a memorandum to the effect that the German emigrant ship Weser had foundered at sea on the first of July. She had three hundred and forty-six persons on board.

Furthur reinforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba are soon to leave Madrid. The latest despatches indicate the election of the Duke of Genoa as king of Spain.

Summary of News.

The *Revolution* proposes a "Home for Fallen Men."

Hiram Powers denies the charge that he is a spiritualist.

Eugenie has seventy-three persons in her traveling suit.

Congress will have to decide nineteen contested elections.

A German farmer in Mekelumne county, Cal., feeds his cows on Bartlett pears.

In 1800 the Methodists of Philadelphia numbered 1 in every 442; in 1840, 1 in 25; now, probably 1 in 50.

Wendell Phillips, in his "Lost Arts," says the ancients three thousand years ago knew how to make sherry cobblers.

It is estimated that a hundred million people read the English language, and only half that number read French.

It is said that a young lady, dancing at a fashionable ball, will travel about forty miles during the evening.

The resolution introduced in the Tennessee Legislature on Tuesday last declaring Mr. Cooper's election to the U. S. Senate void, was proposed and supported by the friends of Andy Johnson

A New Bedford marble worker has an [illegible] for a couple of tombstones for the [illegible] of two hens.

Genuine sportsmen, in handling their [illegible], always do so as if it was loaded and [illegible]gerous, whether loaded or not.

There is a county in Iowa, Kossuth by name, which did not furnish a solitary [illegible]mocratic vote at the recent election.

Forty papers were pledged to the Democratic ticket in Texas, but at the latest [illegible]vices only three had hoisted that flag.

The Cincinnati Enquirer proclaims that Andrew Johnson is to be a member of the next Congress.

On the adoption of the 15th amendment some 4,000 voters will be added to the Republican vote in Delaware.

Six cars, loaded with cotton and [illegible]to, were burned at Port Jarvis on the 30th [illegible] man was roasted.

The Commissioners for the Asheville Township, Buncombe county report that there are no schoolhouses in Asheville.

Boothbay Harbor, Me., is putting up a factory for the manufacture of guano from rock weed.

Helena, Montana Territory, [illegible]s a $50,000 gold brick—the largest [illegible] in the United States.

A stone cutter in an inland [illegible]vertises for customers for two [illegible]n and five grave-stones.

The Farbanks Scale Foundry, at St. Johnsburg, Vt., is now daily [illegible]ving, at St. teen tons of pig iron.

The planters around Columbia, S. C., are reported as showing a disposition to [illegible] on their cotton.

On the 22d ult., an earthquake shock was felt over New England, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The Hudson River steamboat Mary Powell weighs three tons more than she did before she was painted.

A Boston firm pays thirty cents a dozen for tassels. Good, steady, skilled workers can make one dozen a day.

Washington Territory has an immense cranberry bog which grows 100,000 bushels a year, and all are wasted.

An Iowa paper says: "It is all a mistake about Henry Clay Dean being a vain man. Soft soap has the least effect on him of any man we ever saw."

A resolution was offered in the Virginia Legislature, Monday, congratulating the country upon the recent Republican victories in the North.

A letter intended for Oshkosh, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was directed to Aliquash, Rutabaga county, and reached its destination.

Farmers near the seashore in Maine have found that fish make as good feed for sheep as hay, and that one fish makes a full meal for a sheep.

It is estimated by Supervisor Presbury, of Virginia, that the revenue from tobacco in that State this year will be $3,000,000 more than the income from the same source last year.

A quaker lady recently explained to her domestic that washing day came on every Second Day. The girl left in high dudgeon. She didn't go to be washing every other day. Not she.

The Wilmington *Post* says the body of a white child apparently about two days old, was found suffocated to death at the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad depot yesterday morning about 11 o'clock.

The Democratic search for a candidate for President in 1872 is very like the Spanish hunt for a King. The people look and laugh at the struggle and when the man is found they quietly reject him.

A man in Connecticut having advertised his wife for "leaving his bed and board," the fugitive spouse responded as follows: "I went away from the lazy fellow to earn my board, and the bed belongs to my mother."

A rich old man, who lives near Rio Janeiro, is said to keep a large anaconda on his premises to frighten off ladies and missionaries, who are constantly soliciting donations for charitable and religious purposes in that city.

The *American* says the mail rider accused of robbing the mail-bags of money letters, between Statesville and Wilkesboro, has, after an examination before Judge Mitchell, been sent for trial before the United States Circuit Court. The evidence was very strong against him.

The Tennessee House has adopted an amendment to the Convention bill, providing that all citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, having resided in the State six months prior to the election, shall have a right to vote for members of the Convention.

Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, has filled the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Mr. Fessenden by the appointment of Hon. Lot M. Morrill. Mr. M. is a gentleman of fine education and large legislative experience.

There can be no doubt of the presence of a number of cut-throats and villains prowling about our city. It is dangerous to walk on the streets after night, alone; the police should be vigilant in the discretion of their duty.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Sixty-two millions of gallons of whisky pay duty this year. Probably an equal quantity escapes taxation altogether. What a number of drunkards must be created and killed by 124,000,000 gallons of poison—to say nothing of the other sorts of poisons, such as rum, brandy, &c., to probably as great an amount.

A gentleman was telling us, yesterday, that he slaughtered a very fat cow recently, and in opening her, discovered a tape worm, which he was not fortunate in withdrawing without breaking into many pieces. He thinks the worm, when whole, would have measured forty feet in length.—*Standard.*

The late floods in the Northern States cut up some strange antics. In Massachusetts it turned the bed of a river into a new channel, leaving a paper mill high and dry, some distance from the water. The owners have taken it to pieces and follow the river.

A colored man at Dardanelle, on the Arkansas river, recently purchased his former master's plantation, paying $92,50 per acre, for 100 acres. Many colored persons in the State are becoming wealthy and will eventually own large plantations.

The manager of a country theater, peeping through the curtains between the acts, was surprised by a glimpse of the empty benches. "Why, good gracious!" said he, turning to the prompter, "where is the audience?" "He has just stepped out to get a mug of beer," was the brief reply.

Judge Henry Cooper, the recently elected Senator from Tennessee, vice Johnson, who wanted the place, is said to be a man of marked ability, never was in a political canvass before; indeed he cannot be said to have been in the late one which elected him. He was an old line Whig before the war, and during the war a firm Unionist. So much for Senator Cooper.

The *Vox Populi* says there is a young lady in Lowell, well known to the editor, whose hair is 54 inches in length.

The philosopher of the Lowell *Courier* says there is a time for everything but returning a borrowed umbrella.

Quails are now seeking winter quarters in the West. This is said to indicate a hard winter.

Crawfordsville, Indiana, is to have a woman's rights paper, to be called the *Avenger.*

It is estimated that there are three thousand men employed in quarrying white marble in Vermont.

The election for the Constitutional Convention for Tennessee is appointed for the second Saturday in December.

Tennessee is wool-growing. One thousand sheep passed through Nashville for Warren county the other day, and were quickly followed by three thousand more.

Miss Nannie Burrows, a young lady of rare accomplishments, residing near Covington, Tenn., was burned to death last week by the accidental burning of her dress.

A Western philologist has discovered that the name Omaha was derived from a very frequent Western exclamation with which that region was familiar in the Indian scalping days, viz: "Oh my har!"

Gov. Holden has ordered Special Courts to be held in the counties of Robeson and New Hanover, the former to commence November 29th, 1869, and the latter December 13th, 1869. Judge Russell will preside.

The Richmond Dispatch, speaking of the Tennessee Senatorship, says: "The fate of Mr. Johnson is well merited. We should be far better off had he never lived, and we trust we have seen the last of him."

Bills have been introduced in the Vermont Senate, and will probably pass, to create degrees in the crime of murder, first and second as in many other States, and greatly to simplify and regulate pleadings and proceedings in criminal cases.

The Delegation from the Louisville Convention in addressing the President assured him that the desire was universal that all sectional interests should be ignored, and citizens of the United States should hereafter be a homogeneous nation, one, entire, united and indivisible.

On the road between Middletown and Cromwell, Conn., is an ancient sycamore tree with a hollow trunk, which, tradition says, was used by one of the chiefs of the Narragansetts for his wigwam or residence. The chief was named Mamountin, and the tree is still called the Mamountin tree.

It has been noticed that in some parts of Pittsylvania county, Va., the forest trees are dying very rapidly, and no one can account for the cause. It seems that the chesnut was first attacked by the agency, be it what it may, and this growth is well nigh exhausted; and this year the oak, and in fact all the trees of the forest in certain sections, are dying.

Ninety-seven thousand and eighty-seven dollars' worth of rosin was exported from Charleston during the year ending September 30, 1869. One hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars' worth of spirits turpentine, and one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars' worth of tar and pitch, were exported from Charleston during the year ending September 30, 1860.

"Mamma," said a precocious French miss of fourteen, "you never let me play the charades, but I know how to make them too. Listen. My first is a domestic animal. My second is what every woman tries to conceal. My whole is the beginning of liberty. Can you guess it?" "No." "But, mamma, it is very simple. It is *mari-age.*" The reader will please observe that *mari* is the French for a husband.

The Hannibal (Mo.) *Courier* says: "There seems to be a mania in Hannibal for marrying lady school tearhers, especially those employed in the public schools. Within a short time five have been called upon to put off celibacy for matrimony. The comely school ma'am who accepts a situation as teacher in Hannibal may consider her chances of being struck by lightning more probable than dying an old maid."

The Rev. Dr. Breckinridge was examining once a dull student who had an inveterate habit of answering one question by asking another. "Where," inquired the doctor, "was Solomon's temple?" "Hem—do you refer to its location, sir?" "Yes," growled the doctor in his deepest tones, "I refer to its location, or to anything else about it that may be embraced under the word 'where.'"

On Saturday morning, while the express train of the Seabord road was going into Weldon, a young man named James Stillman, a drummer for one of the hotels, attempted to mount the train, and in the attempt fell between the cars, which passed over him, cutting both legs off, and created such a mutilation of the body that he can possibly survive. He is a young man about 29 years of age, and recently married.

He has since died.

A letter from Peter Cartwright, the venerable Methodist elder, whose jubilee was celebrated the other day, refers with gratitude to the gold and silver gifts of the occasions, and says they do not solve the questions, "What shall I and my old and faithful wife eat and wear? for that all the available means received on the occasion, that could be used in that way with any conceivable propriety, would not secure a comfortable overcoat or a warm shawl to breast the winter storms of Illinois."

A young Swede, totally ignorant of the nature of his game, killed four bears, near Lake City, Minn. Finding indications of the passage of some animal into a hole in the rocks, he laid down his old shot gun, and procuring a long pole, began coaxing them out. Snarling and growling followed his proceedings, and he stepped back and leveled his gun in time to give the big black head that was presented at the hole a quieting charge in the eyes. He reloaded, dragged out the incumbent of the hole, and performed the eye operation on the next one, and so on until he had bagged the four.

In Nuremburg, they have an old tower, in which the instruments of torture so much in vogue for unhappy prisoners in the dark ages, are preserved. Among these cheerful relics are thumb-screws, iron boots, an iron chair, the seat studded with spikes, upon which the accused was forced to sit, while heavy weights were attached to the leg and feet, to keep the sitter well down; an iron cradle filled with spikes; the Spanish ass, a sharp-backed wooden quadruped, which the rider bestrode with masses of iron attached to his feet; iron collars to fit the neck, tightened by screws, ropes, and pulleys, working on an inclined plank—up and down which prisoners were drawn and stretched to their utmost tension; with many other like devises, and finally, a veritable rack, in good order, with its spiked roller, and with all the infernal machinery which made this so fearful a mode of torture.

A new copper mine has been discovered in South Australia, between Port Augusta and the Blindman, and a splendid lode of immense width is reported to be traceable for several hundred yards. The finder has been offered £4,000 for his discovery.

The Chicago *Tribune* says the financial prospect in the West is not a satisfactory one. Throughout the Northwest the general prosperity depends so largely upon the grain crop that the present low prices make everybody feel poor, and have a depressing effect upon all branches of business. It is probable that this fall's business will be done for very small profits, and in many instances no profits at all.

The purer dictates of an enlightened civilization have inspired a reactionary movement among the Mormons of Utah, which promises to become formidable to the autocracy of Young, and to the abominable practices which are countenanced by his religious teachings. The revolt is reported to be extending among even his own relatives and those who have been, heretofore, the most reliable instruments of his peculiar policy. It is clear that Mormonism, with polygamy, twin-relic with human slavery of the barbarism of the darkest ages—will be among the extinct shames of the past before another century comes in.

It is reported of Horace Greely that, having had some experience with various young gentlemen just tenderly helped out of college, he came down on the entire class one day in conversation with a friend who vished to get a place on the *Tribune* for a highly-educated young man. "What is he?" said Mr. Greely, hanging one of his boots on his trousers to a corner of his writing-table. "He is very smart, replied the friend, unctuously; "the graduated last week from college, with all the honors." The veteran editor looked at the friend indignantly, and then he brought his trowsers down and struck the table with his vigorous hand. "Of all h-o-r-n-e-d cattle," he remarken, "deliver me from a college graduate."

Barnstable County, Mass., is a happy county indeed. It has a jail, because all counties must have jails, but its dungeon is a superfluity, an ornament, and an evidence of its high moral character; for, with the exception of the keeper, there has been nobody in the dreary abode for the last three months. Just to keep up appearances they hired "a vagrant" to go to the jail and live at free quarters, but even he eloped after a residence of ten days. He couldn't stand the dreadful solitude, and felt that he couldn't make a tract of land in Pasquotank himself even for a eligible water-course pending, so that he left City, contains the dates he hadn't better dwelling-place of incarceration remaining of the incarcerated.

A New Industry.

A new industry promises to be highly productive in the South. It has been discovered that steam-blown cane can be manufactured into paper pulp by merely heating up the blown fiber in water, in an ordinary heating or rag engine, without boiling or chemicals. This is quite important, as the South is extremely rich in cane; there are hundreds of square miles there covered with arundinaria macrosperma. This, as soon as it is cut, matures again in three years, affording a new crop. This pulp and the cane fiber may be used in many manufactures. The pulp can be employed in the production of almost every article for which papier mache is employed at present.

Revival of the Southern Trade.

At no period since the war has the Southern trade with this port been so brisk as at the present time, and all the regular steamers employed in this business, besides many sailing vessels, find full employment in carrying the products of Northern and Southern growth. The freight for the Baltimore line of steamers has increased to such a degree as to require more tonnage for its transportation, and an additional boat will be placed on the route next week to relieve the pressing wants of shippers for greater accommodation. Of the extensive variety of goods going forward to supply the wants of the Southern people, a general assortment of housekeeping articles and furniture form a large part; which fact is a very good index of the returning prosperity of that section of our country. With good crops, well requited labor, and peaceful times, the South is destined to fully equal its former achievements in the production of material wealth.—*Boston Journal.*

Duration of Human Life.

We are every now and then treated to the publication of new figures, and restatements or modifications of old statistics, in reference to the average duration of human life in the different parts of the world. The latest inquiries in regard to this interesting subject, show that the death rates in the different European countries do not materially differ. This fact is doubtless due to the manner of living, which, in these countries, is nearly uniform. The latest figures which we have seen present the following as a nearly correct estimate of the present average duration of life in the countries named: England and Wales, 45.4 years; France 44.2; Belgium, 41.6; Prussia, 41.2; Sweden 49.5; Denmark, 53.5; Schleswig-Holstein, 52.7.

It will be seen from these estimates that Schleswig-Holstein has the highest life rate, Prussia the lowest. Yet the difference is so slight as to exert little difference in influencing emigration from one country to the other. The low rate shown by France is doubtless accounted for by the fact that the people live faster and exhaust their vitality sooner than in other countries.

The average life rate of the United States has not been estimated with any degree of accuracy. It is believed, however, to be considerably higher than that of England.

To Newspaper Men.

We clip the following pertinent article from an exchange.

"There is perhaps, no avocation which tends to create so much ill-feeling, envy, rivalry and uncharitableness among its members as the newspaper business. The competition is most severe; the net profits of the vast majority of publishers are exceedingly meagre when compared with the labor and care and capital required, and this tends to make publishers watch and *prey*, not with, but *on* each other. The patronage of the business is at best limited and difficult to increase, and politicians and place-hunters take advantage of the rivalry between publishers to embitter them yet more, and cause them to defame each other in the most ridiculous manner. Editors are used as the special champions of the office-seekers, and what reward do they give for these services? The crumbs that fall from their tables, and the bones they have already picked. Of all the employers, demagogues are the ones who exact the most services for the least compensation. Co-operation of publishers, associated effort, and the commingling of ideas will cure this propensity to do the dirty work of the demagogues, and fly at each other's throats, and injure one another's business by cutting under in prices, or by defamation."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

One note for about $80, payable to Sarah Holley, adm'x of Thomas Holley, dec'd, signed by Wm. A. Mebane, A. W. Mebane and John Pool; and one note for about $12, payable to J. T. Stacey and signed by Wm. A. Mebane. All persons are warned against purchasing said notes, as payment has been stopped.
20-3t A. W. MEBANE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City and vicinity will be held at the Court House on SATURDAY evening, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of extending the corporate limits of there be a full attendance.
Nov. 11-1t MANY CITIZENS.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine, apart from the illustrations, contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any similar periodical issued in the English language.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 120,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and solid reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good woodcuts; and it combines within itself the racy monthly and the philosophic quarterly, blended with the best features of a daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Harper's Guide to American Literature.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism, this editorial management of Harper's. The periodicals of the Harpers publishing almost ideally well conducted.—*The Nation.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a great variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

TERMS.—SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

An extra copy of Harper's Magazine, one year, and Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4.00 each, one remittance; or, six copies for $20.00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazaar, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 39 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at the expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

In November will be commenced "My Wife," a new serial story, splendidly illustrated, by Wilkie Collins (author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "Armadale," "The Moonstone"). New subscribers will be supplied with Harper's Weekly from the commencement of the story to the end of 1870, for four dollars.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American family paper, Harper's Weekly has earned itself a right to its title, "A Journal

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

See prospectuses of Harper's periodicals, the advertisement of Mr. Mebane's lost notes, and the call for meeting on Saturday night.

Local and Personal.

☞ Those several dilapidated spots in the pavements, you know, Mr. Mayor! Do have them "fixed up" before winter.

☞ There will be a meeting at the Court House on Saturday evening. See the call in our advertising columns.

☞ An advertising sheet will make its appearance in this place about Christmas. Advertisers will address "THE INDEX, Elizabeth City, N. C."

☞ Several more Pennsylvanians arrived here during last week. They express themselves as highly gratified with this locality. Still more are coming.

☞ On Saturdays, being the regular Market days, our town is filled with people from the country. Trade is increasing and business is getting more brisk.

☞ How about the Long Bridge, Messrs. Commissioners? It still remains in a dilapidated condition. It is unsafe. Let it be repaired without delay.

☞ The weather here has been much colder than usual at this season. At the North it has been very cold. In New York and the New England States there has been from two to six inches of snow.

☞ The story this week on our first page may be read by many with profit. It teaches a wholesome lesson—that no man can be lowered by any kind of honest labor.

☞ Our townsman W. H. CLARK, Esq., has returned from his California trip. He has been absent several months, and he informs us that he had a pleasant time.

☞ The trade in corn is quite brisk. The price is good, and our farmers are now realizing a fair return from their crop. The "prosperous" days are returning.

☞ By proceedings published in this issue of the NORTH CAROLINIAN it will be seen that the Farmers of Perquimans county are moving in the right direction—organizing an Agricultural Association. We shall have much to say on this subject in future issues.

☞ Capt. SAMUEL WATERS, of Catawissa, Pa., has purchased one of the Hollowell Farms—the one known as the "Jackson Farm," some five miles South East of the city. It is one of the most beautiful locations in this section of the country. He proposes moving on it in January.

☞ Our Norfolk correspondent is welcome. He is an old acquaintance, a man of large experience, cultivated mind, liberal ideas and eminently practical. Now that he, with us, has cast his lot South of Mason and Dixon's line, let us have frequent contributions from his pen, that we may all be benefitted by his valuable suggestions.

☞ We are requested to state that the Methodist Sunday School Society of this place will hold its semi-annual meeting in the M. E. Church, on Monday, 15th inst., instead of Sunday, 14th, and that the exercises will commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. Mr. J. P. WHEDBEE will deliver the Address. All are invited to attend.

☞ The steamer Ella on her trip from Plymouth to Franklin on the night of the 3d inst. met with an accident, disabling her. Near Coleraine the fog became so dense as to make it impossible to discern objects, and she ran against some obstructions, breaking a hole in her bow. She was run ashore in Bennett's Creek to prevent her sinking in deep water. Because of this accident the packages of our paper beyond Edenton were delayed last week.

☞ Young men! what are you doing with yourselves these long evenings? The NORTH CAROLINIAN feels an interest in you, for he knoweth that you are the growing hope and strength of the country. Upon your shoulders will soon fall grave and solemn responsibilities. Are you preparing yourselves for them? *Where and how do you spend your leisure time?* Is it in the bar room in idle gossip, unprofitable gaming, and shall we add indulgence in drinking that which "steals away the brains?" If so, and it continued, you will grow up the *weakness* instead of the strength of the country—will become curses instead of blessings to society. Then devote your spare time to reading—to study. Read good newspapers in order to become posted in the current events of the stirring times in which you live, and study good standard books on history, biography, and science, in order to store your minds with useful and practical knowledge. Take this advice, and in the years to come you will thank the NORTH CAROLINIAN for his plainness of speech.

Important to Liquor Dealers—Proof Marks on Spirits—Circular of Commissioner Delano.

It has been discovered that in recent cases of seizure of spirits for not conforming to the proper marks, the want of conformity was not owing to any attempt to defraud the government, either on the part of the merchant or of the distillers, but arose from the carelessness of the gaugers, who had taken the proof of a few barrels in each lot and averaged the balance. On this subject Commissioner Delano has addressed the following letter to Supervisor Fulton, at Baltimore:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, Nov. 3, 1869.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo, stating that many and often large lots of spirits arrived at Baltimore from various western distilleries presenting one uniform degree of strength, which when being reinspected, vary considerable from the original proof marks, which variations you state, "almost without exception, show that the full amount of tax due the government has been paid." You further state that you have reason to believe that at western distilleries the practice prevails among guagers of "merely testing the proof of the spirits in cisterns before or at the time of drawing off and of marking all the packages at one drawing of a uniform degree of strength instead of testing the strength of the spirits in each particular ask."

The prevalence of this practice is sufficient to account for the fact of incorrect guaging which you first mentioned, and the practice may be taken as explaining and establishing the truth of the fact.

My attention has been recently called to another and similar practice which is stated to prevail to some extent in different parts of the country; this is to that of drawing at original or reinspectings a sample from each or any particular number of casks found together, which several samples are emptied into a vessel in common and gauged, and the average strength of the various samples so ascertained is placed upon each of the several casks drawn from, and a uniform strength thus marked on the whole.

Both of these practices are manifestly wrong and must be at once discontinued.

You will promptly report to this office any furthur occurrence of the kind that may come to your notice, with all the facts relating to it, including the name of the distillers, and the number of the distillery together with the State and district to which they belong; or if rectified spirits, the name and place of business of the rectifier, giving in either case the name of the gauger, to the end that a proper investigation may be had of all the facts.

The attention of the revenue officers generally, especially storekeepers and gaugers, and also that of distillers, rectifirs and wholesale liquor dealers, is again particularly called to sections 23 and 25 of the act of July 20, 1868, and to supplemental series 5, No. 7, of the regulations and instructions issued August 20, 1869. The requirements of the law are so plain, and the language of the third division of the supplements, relating to the marking and branding of casks or packages of distilled spirits, is so full and explicit, as to leave no excuse for omission or inaccuracy, and public notice will at once be given to all parties concerned that no excuse for either will hereafter be received.

Very Respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

An exchange humorously depicts his ex-Accidency as taking the back track and, after having gone up the ladder all the way from Alderman to President, beginning to retrace his steps by trying to achieve the place of Senator from Tennessee. This singular spectacle seems to be about to be prolonged and continued at least one step farther down the political ladder. A Cincinnati paper says that the distinguished author of so many vetoed vetoes is about to endeavor to be returned as representative in the lower House from his district in East Tennessee. That journal remarks that "the House was ex-President Adams' position and it will be ex-President Johnson's. He is going there." If this be the case, there is at least some satisfaction to be derived from the remembrance of the fact that as it witnessed the death of a statesman, it may also hasten the extinction of a pestilent politician.

The new catalogue of Yale has appeared, showing a total of over 500 students in the academic department. In the other departments there are over 200 more. The whole number is about 800. The sophomore is the largest class, and numbers 150.

A scholar was turned out of a public school in Sutton, Massachusetts, the other day because he was "too old." He is over forty-eight, and has a family of grown up children. He was ambitious, he said, to "ketch up with his boys and girls."

An old Virginia hunter, who heard Bishop Meade preach in his clerical robes without manuscript, paid him this compliment: "He's a right down good preacher, and he's the only one of them petticoat preachers that I ever heard *that could preach without a 'rest.'*"

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Nov. 6.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on October 31, 36° in shade.
November, 1st 4th and 6th—54°.
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—47 1-6°.

MARRIAGES.

JORDAN—SAMPSON.—Married, near this place, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Seth Morgan, Mr. WILLIAM T. JORDAN to Mrs. MARGARET ELIZA SAMPSON.

DEATHS.

FEARING.—Died, in Norfolk, Va., November 6th, SALLIE SUBMIT, infant daughter of Isaiah and Henrietta P. Fearing, aged 16 months.

The hearts of a fond father and loving mother are made desolate by this sad bereavement. The fair, little one, precocious beyond her years, had become a household angel. Her prattling tongue, just beginning to utter the sweet accents of childish love, made a music for parents and friends, whose melody will never be forgotten. Lovely little Sallie had entwined herself about the affections of all who had ever seen her. But Heaven demanded the jewel it had given. The pure and delicate bud, too frail and too fair for the blasts of earth, has been transplanted to regions above, where it will bloom and blossom with eternal beauty and freshness.

"The child is not dead, but sleeps."

C.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, J. G. RUSSELL, PRO'R.

H. C. Hartman, Bloomsburg, Pa.; R. W. Bowman, Orangeville, Pa.; Mr. Esterbrook, and Mr. Bell, Williamsport, Pa.; Capt. Samuel Waters, Catawissa, Pa.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, PRO'R.

D. W. Hill, Isaac Tillet, Norfolk, Va; Capt. Sleight, wife and two children; Thos. Fitchett and wife, Capt. Conklin, G. N. Newton, Miss Barnard, J. B. Tates, J. W. Emmons, N. Y.; C. W. Lambeth, Raleigh, N. C.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk, Wednesday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers to D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Ellen Smith, Walker, Norfolk, with machinery.
Stmr. E. A. Stevens, U. S. Rev. Cutter, Edenton.
Schr. Onward, Meekins, Roanoke Island, blue fish.
Schr. Fair, Thornton, Edenton, corn.
Schr. Ray, Hill, Beaufort, fish.
Schr. Ione, Hooper, Hatteras, oysters.
Schr. Marietta, Willis, Camden C. H., corn.
Sloop Gladiator, Owens, Alligator, shingles.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Roanoke Island, light.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, to Norfolk, Monday and Friday, freight and passengers, by D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, by D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Ellen Smith, Walker, Wood's Fishery, machinery.
Sloop Alfred Dorlan, Mott, Roanoke Island.
Sloop Gladiator, Owens, Alligator, mdse.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING Guns, Pistols, or Work of any description in my store for repair, or otherwise, will please call and settle for them by the 10th of December, or I shall sell them. Hereafter when any work is left in my store I will not be responsible for it for longer than thirty days.

G. W. BELL.

Elizabeth City, Nov. 4, 1869. 19—4w

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	75 @ 100
" Dried ℔ lb.	6 @ 8
Beef Hams—Dried, ℔ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ℔ lb	24
" Rib side "	22
" Shoulder "	20
" Hams, country "	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured "	24 @ 26
Butter—Country "	30 @ 40
" N.Y. State "	50 @ 55
Beeswax—℔ lb.	30 @ 35
Beans—white Navy, "	1.50
Cement—℔ bbl.,	3.50
Corn—new, ℔ bu.	70 @ 75
Cheese—℔ lb.	25
Chickens—Spring ℔ pair	25 @ 40
Cotton yarn—℔ block	2.25
" in seed, ℔ lb.	5½
" in bale, "	24
" in lint, "	20
Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb	20
Eggs—℔ doz.	16½
Flour—Super. ℔ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra "	7,50 @ 8,50
" Family "	10,00 @ 12,00
Fish—Drum pickled ℔ 100 lbs	2,50 @ 3,00
" " dried "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Herring ℔ bbl	8,00
" " gross ℔ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—℔ lb	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—℔ bu	2,00@2,20
Hides—Dry ℔ lb	13 @ 14
" Green "	6 @ 7
Iron—Old cast ℔ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—℔ lb.	20 @ 25
Lumber—Heart pine ℔ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Lime—Rockland, ℔ bbl.,	2.50
" Shell, "	1.00
Meal—℔ bu., 50 lbs	1.00
Oats, new—℔ bu.	60
Peas—Black ℔ bu	75
Black Eyed Peas "	1.40
Pork—Mess "	36,50
Potatoes—New ℔ bbl	1,00 @ 1,25
" Sweet ℔ bu.	40 to 50
Rags—℔ lb.	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ℔ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ℔ 1000	2,25 to 2,50
" 12 "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—℔ sack, 3 bu.	2,25 to 0,00
Wheat—new, white,	1,25@1,50
" red,	1,00@1,25
Wood—℔ cord	2,00 to 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ℔ gal.	2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—℔ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoemon—℔ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 109. Gold 129¾. U. S. 5-20's of 1862, 114¾. U. S. 10-40's 11. North Carolina 65 47; new 38½. Cotton 29½@. Flour, superfine from $5.45to $5.70; extra Southern $6.35 to $8.00. Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.40@1.44. Illinois $1.20@1.28. Corn heavy; mixed Western 78@80c. Pork firmer at $30.50. Lard heavy; kettle 18@18½c. Whiskey $1.21@$1.22½. Rice 8¾@9c; Sugar more active. Coffee firmer. Molasses dull.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 24½c. Flour dull and favors buyers, except for low grades. Wheat dull; prime to choice $1.45. Corn firm; white $1.00@1.10; yellow $7.50@90c. Oats 56@58c. Rye 1.00@1.02. Pork $33. Bacon quiet. Whiskey quiet at $1.17@1.18.

JOSEPH G. SPRUILL,

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS,

TEAS, &c.,

No. 27 Market Square, cor. Union Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

Cash orders for any article in this line promptly filled, at the lowest rates. [18—1m

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

Corner Poindexter and 1st Ship-yard Sts.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber having removed his Boarding House, is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.

July 1, 1869.

AGENTS WANTED.

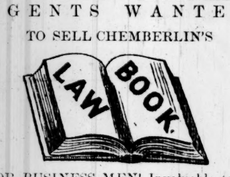
AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a certificate of agency signed by us, as they are worthless cast iron machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address, H. CRAWFORD & CO., 413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

18—3m

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL CHEMBERLIN'S



FOR BUSINESS MEN! Invaluable to every merchant, every mechanic, every manufacturer, every farmer, every business man, and every young man.

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address O. D. CASE & CO., 18—4m Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 18—3m

AGENTS CAN NOW GET TERRITORY FOR MARK TWAIN'S New Book, with 234 Engravings. Who has not heard of the author? Who has not laughed over his quaint sayings and queer ideas, fairly succombed to his racy stories? Who has not thrilled with his fine descriptions, acknowledged the keenness of his satire and admired the frank and daring openness of his words?

THE INNOCENTS ABROAD or the NEW PILGRIMS' PROGRESS

Is the quintessence of himself, the condensation and concentration of all his powers. No stoicism can withstand its geniality and humor. It is the most readable, enjoyable, laughable and popular book printed for years.

Agents rarely have so good a chance for money making, as this book will sell itself.

20,000 volumes printed in advance and now ready for agents. Circulars giving full information sent free. Address

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 18—3t Hartford, Conn.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the amount of $500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts, each		$20,000
10	"	"	10,000
20	"	"	5,000
40	"	"	1,000
200	"	"	500
300	"	"	100
50	Elegant Rosew'd Pianos, each		$300 to $700
75	"	" Melodeons "	75 to 100
350	Sewing machines	"	60 to 175
500	Gold Watches	"	75 to 300

Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., val. at $1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on the payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES: We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, May 8.* "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, May 28.* "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, June 3.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO., 18—3m 195 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NORTH CAROLINA,

CAMDEN COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

T. E. Boushall, Adm'r of Mark Grandy, dec'd, *against* Heirs at Law of said Intestate.

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

The Administrator having filed his petition in this Court, praying an order to sell certain lands belonging to said estate for purposes therein named, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abner Grandy and Thos. G. Ferrell, heirs at Law, are non-residents of this State; it is hereby ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, for said heirs at Law to appear and make answer within forty-five days from the date hereof, and show cause, if any they have, why prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness, P. G. MORRISETT, Clerk of Superior Court, at office at Camden C. H., this 8th day of October, A. D. 1869.

P. G. MORRISETT, Clerk Sup'r Court.

16—6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

John S. Burges, Adm'r of Mary Wilkins, *against* The Heirs at Law of said intestate and the University of North Carolina, and to the said Court.

The Administrator of Mary Wilkins having filed a petition in this Court praying an order to sell certain land belonging to said estate, for purposes therein named, and it appearing that there are no heirs at law of the said intestate known to said Administrator; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, for the space of six weeks, for the heirs at law of the said Mary Wilkins (if there should be any), or the Attorney of the Trustees of the said University, to appear and make answer within forty-five days from and after the 23d day of September, 1869, and show cause, if any they have, why Petitioner's prayer shall not be granted.

Witness, W. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, Oct. 1st, 1869.

WM. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk Sup'r Court.

15—6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

T. Wilson, Adm'r of N. Bagley, dec'd, *against* Thos. N. Bagley, Quinton Bagley, Nathan Bagley, Jr., Mollie E. Bagley and Laura Hudgins.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that Thos. N. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley, are non-residents of the State; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, that the said parties appear at the next Term of the Superior Court for said county, to be held at the Court House in Hertford, on the eighth Monday after the first Monday in October, 1869, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Special Action, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

EDW. C. ALBERTSON, Clerk Sup'r Court.

15—6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

James L. Ball, Adm'r of Robert Hosea, *against* Robert, Mary Jane and Bartlett Hood.

The Administrator, James L. Ball, in the above cause, having filed a Petition in said Court to sell the land belonging to the Estate of his Intestate to pay the debts outstanding against said Estate, and it appearing to the Court that the Defendants Mary Jane and Bartlett Hood reside beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a paper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, said State and County, once a week for the space of six weeks from this date, for the said Mary Jane and Bartlett Hood to appear before the Court, on Friday, the 12th day of November, 1869, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, WM. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1869.

W. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk Sup'r Court.

14—6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of George Jackson, dec'd, I hereby give notice that on MONDAY, November 8th, 1869, I will sell, at the late residence of the said George Jackson, all the personal property belonging to his estate.

Persons having claims against the decedent are hereby notified to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to me, at or before October 10th, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15—tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Jeremiah D. Stokely, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before Oct. 10th, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment. W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15—tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Hezekiah Jackson, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before Oct. 10th, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 6, 1869. 15—tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Charles Kinney, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th Oct., 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6. 1869. 15—tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration, de bonis non, upon the estate of Edmund H. Chancey, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th of October, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15—tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Newton R. Sawyer, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th of October, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15—tf

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Levi Munden, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th Oct., 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15—tf

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Publishers and Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Granger's Hotel, Goldsboro', N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

BANKING & INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST.,

NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED, General Agent, Eliz. City, N.C.

July 22, 1869.

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Park Bank Building,

214 and 216 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, conducts its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.

Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869-3m.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.*;
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869-1y.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,00
Security by State Laws - 2,000,00

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Prest.
JNO. W. HARTWELL, V. Prests.
W. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent, 8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

PROSPECTUSES.

N. C. MAP AND GAZATEER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the above works, and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State at an early day.

Offers to give active business young men a good chance to make money.

I offer three-fourth of the Map for sale, in shares of five or ten counties each.

This new Map will be about five feet by four,

ILLUSTRATED BORDER,

Handsomely Engraved Counties, R. Roads, Pos. Offices, Mines, Mountains, Rivers, &c., &c.

A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, Office and School in the State.

Specimen copies ready about the 1st of September, 1869.

Terms accommodating. Address with two stamps.

REV. SAMUEL PEARCE, 8—3m Wilmington, N. C.

FIRMELAN GRAPE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish a limited supply of this new and very superior grape—stock direct from Iowa vineyards—pronounced the best table and wine grape of America. It is earlier than the Hartford Prolific. Sent by mail at $18 per dozen. A large stock of the leading varieties of grape vines, of superior quality, very low. Cash must accompany all orders. HENRY M. PRICE, M. D.

14—1y Scottsville, Va.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869-1y.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

For sale at Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C., with four acres of land, two good dwellings, large new store, and various outhouses. The mill has a forty-horse power engine, two pairs of first-class burr stones, fine bolt, and two upright saws, and makes flour equal to any manufactured in the United States. The adjacent country abounds in pine wood, and the supply of the best pine, cypress, ash and other timber for sawing is inexhaustible and near by. The property is now in fine running order, and is one of the finest locations for the business of milling and merchandise in Eastern North Carolina. Title good, and possession given Jan. 1, 1870. Price $3,500, one-half cash, balance in twelve months, interest from time of possession. This property is offered at forced sale, and for less than one-half its value.

Address, GEO. D. POOL, Agent, Land & Lumber Co.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

STATE UNIFORMITY.

A. S. BARNES & CO., corner William and John streets, New York, publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books, comprising the following, adopted for uniform use in the Public Schools of North Carolin, viz:

Parker & Watson's National Reader and Speller; Davies' Arithmetics; Monteith & McNally's Geographies; Monteith's History of United States; Beers' System of Penmanship.

Publishers' Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, specimen copies of "Educational Bulletin," mailed free.

For special introductory rates, or other particulars concerning this admirable Series, address the publishers, or C. W. LAMBETH, Publishers' Supt. of Instruction,

ALFRED WILLIAMS, State Depository, Raleigh, N. C. 17—3t

LAND SALES.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN

Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS FOR PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A large number of improved Farms, Houses and Lots in and around Elizabeth City, N. C., together with extensive tracts of unimproved Timber lands, for sale on the very lowest and best terms, by the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. Inquire at their office at this place.

Persons wishing information will address

WM. UNDERWOOD, President.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869-tf.

SUPERIOR COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Pasquotank, I shall, on MONDAY, the 8th of November, 1869, offer at public auction, before the Court-house door of said County, the following tracts of LAND belonging to the estate of the late Edwin Reid: One tract of one hundred and thirty acres (130) more or less, bounded by the lands of Wm. G. Banks on the East, Newbegun Creek on the North and West, and the main road to Salem on the South; one tract of six acres (6) more or less of pine thicket, joining the lands of Thos. B. Reid and others.

TERMS OF SALE:—One, two and three years' credit from Jan. 1st, 1870, with interest from that date, when possession will be given, excepting *two hundred dollars* to be paid in cash on day of sale. This 14th of September, 1869.

B. B. REID, Adm'r.

Sept. 30—5w.

READ! READ!! READ!!!—

A CHANCE FOR ALL TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by James M. Ferebee, I shall, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November, 1869, offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in Currituck County, a large portion of the LANDS conveyed by said Trust, situated in said County, and embracing the finest farming lands in the State, to-wit:

THREE THOUSAND ACRES!

One thousand of which is arable, seven hundred being cleared land and in the highest state of cultivation, and three hundred being woodland. The one thousand acres of farming land will be divided into four or five small tracts, upon which there are good tenement houses and sufficient improvements for a family to reside. The balance of the tract embraces about

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF SWAMP LAND,

said to contain the finest Cypress, Juniper and Pine timber in the County.

TERMS OF SALE:—For the farming lands, one-half cash by 10th January, 1870, when possession given; balance by 10th January, 1871, with interest from 10th January, 1870. For the swamp lands, one-half cash, immediate possession given; balance in six months from day of sale. Title to all the lands retained until purchase money is paid.

The growing crops and the privilege of putting the rent corn in the barns until it can be conveniently removed, are reserved.

This September 29th, 1869.

WM. F. MARTIN, 15—4w. Trustee.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Fall Plowing.

Not within the memory of the oldest farmer has there been such a sod as now. Hills and plains that were almost barren are covered, and all apparently with an equally dense turf. So did the country never look before. It is the result of two seasons. The long spring and fall rains of last year established the sod, notwithstanding the drought that intervened, and now the present moist season finishes it.

This is of course a great gain to the farmer. Here he has fertilized from the atmosphere, the best that can be obtained, and this most ready for use. He needs but turn this down, which has cost him no money or labor, but which the abundant storehouse of nature has provided for him. And this is the best that he can do with it—with at least a large share, for the grass the year to follow if the season is not favorable, will not do so well as grain would.

We have here a turf that will not fail us, and let us take advantage of it. Land intended for corn, of course, should be sod and nothing else the present time, with such an advantage, as it is known that grass roots in decay are a most acceptable food for corn—another grass—thus like supplying like. And we infer from the lack of the present crop (of corn) that a greater area will be planted the ensuing spring. We think the prospect for corn is good, especially with this good hold upon the sod.

If our farmers *can* as well as not put their corn on dry or drained soil, let them select such land even at something of an inconvenience. Depend upon it, it will balance a large inconvenience. Avoid the hard clay sub-soils. Your hills, your land which was thought not fit for corn because it was light and lacked fertility, but is dry, is now the land to turn down to corn. Such soil is usually yellow or light-colored drift; is therefore generally drained and sands—just the properties wanted for corn. You turn down the sod, which was never so heavy before, and manure in the hill when the corn is planted—hog manure is the best—and we will guarantee, with a fair season and good cultivation, a remunerative crop, preparing the land for a small-grain crop, and seeding to clover or clover and timothy, or what is probably equally good, if not better, clover and orchard grass. Of course, if the land is quite poor, manure should be added; and there is no time so good as now—or still earlier would have been better—as a fall growth of grass will be secured which will afford a good deal of manure and of exactly the right kind. Besides, the rains will rain down the strength, so that the soil gets it disseminated through it, and not lying with the sod, a layer of manure, and that below on the sub-soil, while the rest has none of it. Spread now; the strength will be mostly in the soil, incorporated with it, and the roots (of the crop) will more readily reach it, and more readily absorb it. If there is manure to apply, by all means spread it now, if it has thus late been withheld.

As to the *time* of plowing corn ground, this is in the spring generally, though we know that fall plowing is also good. We have seen this thing demonstrated side by side with land (both sod) plowed in the spring. There was little difference—both crops were very heavy. But generally, we are persuaded spring plowing is best.

Where there is rather stiff clay sod we would say plow in the fall. If the land has been accustomed to shallow plowing, run a little deeper; an inch is not too much. This on the top exposed to the frost, the rains and the snows will be pretty much corrected by the time the corn wants to be planted, which is not till somewhat late in comparison with other grains, giving the sun also a chance. This raw topsoil mixed with the rest—which the cultivator or harrow will do—and having been acted upon for a long time by the various elements, and now made one with the rest of the soil, is just as good a bed for corn as if the raw soil had not been brought up, and better, if the sub-soil is good, in which case it will be improved—what the age, we may say, needs—a bringing up of the fertile soil.

Sod treated in this way will be mellow through-out in the spring. But even such soil plowed in the spring (not deeper than common) will do well.

All loam soils we would plow in the spring for corn, especially the black sandy, or where there is lime, and the land is mellow, as on the limestone ridges.

But there is some soil, either for grain or corn, that requires a different treatment. This is where the land is not well drained—where water is apt to stand in the spring and fall, and after a long rain. Here is a hard-pan of some kind or other. This needs to be treated as well as the imposing mass. Of course *such* land should have been ditched; as it is, it may be treated to advantage. Plow in the fall; plow to the usual depth or a little deeper. We prefer the latter unless the land has been accustomed to be plowed deeply. In such case we would not have the sod turned in too far. Plow in narrow lands from 3 to 5 paces; follow the plow with the sub-soil, or have a good sub-soil attachment; stir up (do not bring up) as deeply as can be, and clear out the ditches; thoroughly open all the ditches *to the depth of the sub-soil stirring.* This is important. If there is not a chance for drainage there will be no gain; on the other hand it will be a hurt; the greater porosity will give a chance for the water to settle, and much more will occupy the land than before. This is experience; it is also reason. Be careful, very careful, then, that your ditches (blind furrows) are all open, and to the extent that the sub-soil plow extended. This will give you perfect drainage so far as your ground has been worked. In the spring, to your surprise, you will have dry, mellow soil, where before was but the packed sodden ground, unfit to harrow, unfit to plow, and getting harder and harder with each successive rain. Now the case is different entirely. There stands, set up (by the frost and the plow), the ground, with the original fertilizing matter let loose, but mostly the mechanical improvement. There is no water in the ditches; there will be none.

If it is intended to sow to grain, this may be done early. If for corn, the land will not harden; it will keep good, improve, if possible, in mellowness; and corn can be raised here. Of course it would be better to have land drained (underdrained) and no furrows in the way—dead furrows are of no use for corn.

It is a good general rule to plow all clay soil in the fall. If sod, plow earlier; if stuble, later. But both would be better turned in the winter, if that were practicable. What experience we have had in this way has been corroborative of the benefits of winter plowing. The difficulty is, not in having the frost out or the snow away, but in getting the land dry enough.

Here your insects and foul weeds are exposed, and there is no chance for the grass. It is as if the land were plowed in the spring, and yet had the benefit of winter. Nothing is finer than this.

For grain, that is, the small grains—land should be plowed in the fall or winter. This is to get the seed in early; for it is out of the question generally to thing of re-plowing, especially sod, in the sprink. Land not being drained, the sod will lie on the hard sub-soil; the water, which has no escape, drowning and souring it, it will be a discouraging mess to turn up. It will not have been rooted, which will add to the difficulty. Such land wants to be put in at once, at the first mellow chance, but should have been treated as we directed.—*F. G., in Country Gent.*

Feeding Children.

Children, who, while growing, must form more tissue than they waste, consume more food in proportion to their weight, and possess more active digestion than adults. They should have their meals with shorter intervals, and care should be taken to avoid all influences that may disturb digestion. Prominent among these is a deficiency of clothing. The human body, like any other thing of greater warmth than the surrounding air, has a constant tendency to part with its excess of heat by radiation, and to check this cooling process we envelop ourselves in non-conducting fabrics. It stands to reason that the greater the surface exposed the more rapidly will radiation occur; and yet we frequently see children with chest, arms and legs bared by fashion in the coldest weather, without regard to the general depression of temperature, which must also involve that of the digestive organs.

The diet of children should be regulated by a consideration of their functional capacities. In infancy, nature furnishes in the mother's milk all requisite elements in a condition requiring no mechanical treatment, but merely simple chemical action. A little later, as the first teeth begin to make their appearance, food easily separable may be allowed, and as the masticating apparatus advances towards perfection, articles requiring more tearing and grinding may be gradually added to the catalogue. The activity of the digestive secretions increases in proportion to dental development, so that many substances (such as potatoes) which are easy to masticate are not digestible in early childhood.

The milks of different animals vary in constitution as regards the proportion of their constituents, human milk containing more water and sugar than that of the cow. For this reason, when an infant is "brought up by hand," or in the process of weaning, it is usual to dilute and sweeten cow's milk in order to bring it nearer the human standard. Goat's milk for the same purpose would require more dilution but no sweetening—its percentage of sugar exceeding even that of the cow. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether the addition of water to cow's milk serves any good purpose; and it is certain that far too much is usually added. Human milk contains about 89 parts of water in 100; cow's milk about 86—or three parts less in one hundred; yet to compensate for this slight difference the latter is commonly diluted with double its bulk of water before giving it to a hungry baby. Be it always remembered that an infant's properest food is its own mother's milk, and that she who can suckle her child and does it not, is guilty of a serious offense against God's law.—A. L. CARROLL in *Harper's Magazine for November.*

Bees—Southern Enemies.

In the South no care is taken to supply bees with sources of honey. Not one in a hundred who keeps them, probably, ever dreams of sowing clover or buckwheat specially for them. The abundance and variety of the floral kingdom, together with the long-protracted season of fruit-bearing, render such care unnecessary. In the winter the gums are apt to remain just as they were in the summer. No one thinks of moving them into cellars or dark rooms for the season of hibernation.

Among the enemies of the bee in the South is the Bee Martin, a small bird which has won its sobriquet by its cruel destruction of the little honey-makers. Perched near the hive, chirping out a shrill, saucy, defiant note, it will suddenly swoop down in swallow-like flight and catch the bees on the wing. It measurably redeems its character by its resolute assaults upon the hawks which catch the chickens. It will fight them with persistent fury, and greatly annoy, if it cannot severely wound or destroy them. It is very skillful in its attacks, keeping above the hawks, when near them, so that they cannot strike it with their talons. It is not quite so large as the merry, chattering martins which enliven our reviving gardens and groves in early spring. It is not so dark in color either, and one sex has a deal of dingy white in the breast.

Chickens sometimes fall into the fatal habit of eating bees. Recently I saw a hen, with a brood of young chickens, standing by a gum and catching them fast. Of course confinement in a close coop would arrest the bad habit, but I should always prescribe for such a case a *sudden twist of the neck.*

I have heard of another instance of bees working through a hole in the weather-boarding of a building, depositing their honey between the outside and inside ceiling. This is in Orange, N. C. I remember to have heard years ago of a very large rock in Tennessee or Kentucky in which bees had been working for a number of years. They entered through a fissure in the rock, and the hole being too small for a person to enter, and there being no way to get to their stone-bound palace, they have lived in security, free and unsubdued and unmolested. I mention this here with the hope that some reader may be able to give the truth of the matter in the *Rural.* A. W.

Flat River, N. C.

Cows Giving Bloody Milk.

Is there a remedy? When I commence milking my cow the milk appears to be pure: but the last, especially from one or two teats, becomes mixed with blood.—A. B., *Hyndsville N. Y.*

YES. The most common remedy is to feed the animal poke root. Split a carrot and insert a small piece of the root in it and feed to the cow. Do this daily until a cure is effected. It is the root of *Veratrum album*, Michx., a plant which grows on bottom lands, has course, large leaves, strongly veined, shattered at the base, and has a large fleshy root—not the poke berry of the uplands. A piece of saltpeter the size of a hickory nut given once a day for a week is said to be a remedy.

Nails in the Foot.

To relieve from the terrible effects of running a nail in the foot of man or horse take peach leaves, (when in the season), bruise them, apply to the wound, confine with a bandage, and the cure is as if by magic. Renew the application twice a day, if necessary, but one application generally does the work. Both man and horse have, in a few hours, when apparently on the point of having the lock-jaw, been cured.

To make tragacanth mucilage take of tragacanth, a troy ounce, and boiling water a pint. Macerate with occasional stirring 24 hours. Then rub the mucilage together thoroughly to produce uniformity, and strain forcibly through linen. Add creasote until the odor is faintly perceptible in order to prevent mould and decomposition. If you wish to make a thick mucilage for sealing envelopes, etc., it will be sufficient to put some lumps of the gum in a small bottle and put in cold water. Let it stand until it softens. If too thick add water, if too thin add gum.

Shade trees should not be planted close to dwelling houses. Let in the sunlight

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure.

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, relieving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6. Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong; and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor; and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.

Littleton, N. C, August 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE,
N. E. Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869. 10-tf

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Appearance bonds,
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
Executions for cost,
Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
Assignees deeds,
Summons in action for recovery of money only,
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll,
Officers Fi. Fa.,
Guardians Sci. Fa.,
Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " with Fi. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment.
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

PROSPECTUSES.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5—6m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STIEFF PIANOS.

The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

Referees who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
Blind Institute, Staunton, Va.

Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

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GENERAL

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11—1y

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July 8, 1869.

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GRANDY & HINES,

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool. July 1, 1869—1y.

JAMES W. HINTON. W. W. CHAPLAIN. JOHN GOODE, JR.

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Will practice in the Courts of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Southampton, Virginia; and Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, North Carolina.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in all parts of North Carolina and Eastern Virginia.

☞ We have entered into arrangements with prompt and reliable Local Attorneys by which collections will be make through our firm at the same rates as if the claims were sent directly to them. 13—3m

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Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

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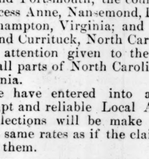

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Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinery passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see haw necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will cure them.

Have no hesitation in writing to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

LABORATORY AND OFFICE No. 6 MAIN STREET, Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6—5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE

LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing, they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States can be cultivated also in this state, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and to the cultivation of grapes in unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office a Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stock and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,

WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000: $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments.

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 4 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wooden store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 200 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5½ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $800.

LOT No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, about five miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, 700 of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, and is one of the finest and largest in the State. It contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 25 acres. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

LOT No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber.—Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

LOT No. 42.—A valuable tract of land in same county, two miles from Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 300 acres—225 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, new and in good order. Land very productive. Has new fence around it that will last for 50 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. This is a very valuable farm.

LOT No. 45.—A valuable farm two miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; has two-story dwelling, large new barn and stables, and numerous out-houses, a fence that will last sixty years without repairing; will produce 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, with cotton, vegetables, fruits, &c., profitably. 100 acres in fine timber. This is one of the finest farms in Eastern North Carolina. Price, $27 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 46.—A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out-buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,200 cash, Jan. 1st, next, when possession can be given.

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 40 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops generally. Two wells of good water. Price $20 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A farm of 60 acres, two miles from Elizabeth City, with good one story dwelling and cook house new, half cleared, balance in timber. Will produce corn, cotton and wheat well.

LAND SALES.

Price $500 in cash. Possession given at once.

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good buildings, land mostly cleared, very productive. This is a very desirable farm. Possession January 1, next. Price cash.

One of the most valuable farms in North Carolina, situated in Pasquotank county, two miles from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable course, where vessels drawing 12 feet can sail in safety. This farm contains about one hundred of which are in wood timber. It lies in a square, and is bounded by public roads; has good fences, a fine state of cultivation, and is adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton, the latter. This farm has upon it the ruins of good buildings, about to be rebuilt on each other, and can be converted into four 100 acre farms, each with 80 acres of cleared land in good. It will be sold in separate lots.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, near navigable water. Has a new dwelling, containing ten rooms, in splendid barns and stables, &c. The farm is very productive, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the best farms in the State and is now in cultivation, contains 585 acres of land, with outhouses and other buildings. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1,